

ions.

The lecturer made it very plain that exercises were needful to localize the blood currents in our lisused muscles, that otherwise would grow stiff

GOING ON TO-DAY.

The American Authors' Guild will hold a recep-

tion to-day from 3 to 6 o'clock at the Guild rooms,

No. 226 West Fifty-eighth-st. Mrs. Hodgson Bur-nett will be present.

An equestrian entertainment will be given at Dur-

land's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth-st. and the

Boulevard this evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the National Guard hospital fund.

The Chelsea Auxiliary will hold its regular meet-

ing at 3 o'clock this afternoon at No. 258 Eighth-

ave. Miss Harriette Keyser will read a paper on the new Greater New-York charter, and all women, whether members or not, will be welcome.

The Twelfth Night Club will have its usual yearly

Downing sts., will have their Christmas tree to-night.

A lecture under the auspices of the Girls' Read

The Deborah Benevolent Sewing Society will give

an entertainment and ball this evening, beginning

at 8 o'clock, at Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh-

st. between Second and Third aves. Sixty children will take part in the performance, which will be the extravaganza of "The Sleeping Beauty."

The Little Mothers will hold their Christmas

The Rainy Day Club will meet this afternoon for

the installation of officers, in the Hotel Andrew, Bedford-ave, and South Fifth-st., Brooklyn. The club pin will be ready for members.

The New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of

the American Revolution will celebrate the anniversary of General Washington's wedding day. The addresses will commence at 5 o'clock. Sherry's is the place of meeting.

The Feast of the Epiphany of Our Lord is cele-

brated to-day. This feast is better known throughout the world as "Little Christmas."

There will be special services this evening, at 8

High mass will be celebrated this morning, at 9

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

The New-England Woman's Press Association

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart left last evening for

The new armory that has just been fitted up

the basement of St. Agnes's Chapel for the St.

Agnes Company, No. 17, of the Young Knights of Temperance, will be formally opened this evening. There will be a programme consisting of drills and music, and several young ladies of the parish will serve chocolate and cake. The vicar will preside

SOROSIS CAROL CLUB.

The Sorosis Carol Club gave its first musical yes

terday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William C. Demorest, No. 21 East Fifty-seventh-st. The artists

that took part in the programme were Fräulein Gaeriner, Miss Gertrude Griswold, Mrs. Antonia Sawyer, Mr. Robertson and Master John Bright

Lord. The Carol Club sang several selections. Its

members are Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Malcom Townsend, Mrs. S. K. Bowen, Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mrs. William Stuyvesant,

Mrs. John Lord, Mrs. W. Lumbard, Mrs. Sidney Wilcox and Mrs. William Taylor. The Carol Club

is conducted by Miss Gertrude Griswold.

o'clock, in the Church of Our Lady the Queen Angels, East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st.

o'clock, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

holds its annual meeting to-day.

festival this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Webster Hall, Eleventh-st., between Third and Fourth aves.

#### through having exercises given regardless of condi-STUDY OF THE JAPANESE."

MRS. FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT OPENS HER HOME FOR A HISTORY CLASS.

disused muscles, that the with age.

The Swedish movements are taught in this class, and each member is provided with a memorandum to suit her own conditions. The work is for home practise, and covers both generalized exercises, to use proportionately all the groups of muscles, and specific, to localize the effects in those lacking in LADIES LISTEN TO A LECTURE ON JAPA use proportionates and the effects in those lacking in vigor.

The exercises were led by Miss Carolyn Barrus, and the whole class participated, and were surprised to find they were not tired after the completion of the lesson. No especial costume is required, yet members are expected to wear a divided skirt with loose waist or sweater. Each lesson covers some one of the daily ills. Yesterday it was neuralgic and congestive headaches, their causes and the localized treatment—including self-massage—for their relief. Headaches arising from deranged condition of internal organs will be considered under this subject.

hought Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt was holding reception yesterday at her palatial home, No. 459 rifth-ave., so great was the number of private carriages in waiting. The occupants had come to listen to the lecture of Miss Georgina Roberts on "A Study of the Japanese," the last lecture of the pres-ent course, and the spacious drawing-room was Mrs. Vanderbilt received all comers as cordially

as though it was her own social function

It is safe to say no lecture in this course has been nore thoroughly enjoyed than that of yesterday, aring her travels in Japan Miss Roberts, who quick to see and keen to criticise, learned many valuable things about these wonderful people, and her manner of recital is not only logical, but bright and vivacious, adding color to her descriptions and

Miss Roberts regards the Japanese people among the most interesting in the world, but difficult to understand, because of their lack of strong personality. This is due to their having matured

under different influences.
"In studying the past," she said, "we find what an important part religion has played in moulding Japanese character and art, and these religions have been three in number. Shintau gave to character and art simplicity and painstaking; that is why these people are great in small things.

ddhism gave to art its wealth of ornamenta tion and coloring, while the ethics of Confucius has done much in determining the character of the Jap-

"In the far past the natural religion held sway as in Russia, and possessed such vitality that Shaimanism, the worship of good and evil spirits, is found to-day in Japan. An illustration of this was given in the New Year's custom of expelling

"One of the old priests carries a wand in his hand. On this is a head of Jizo, the special god of little children. The head is hollow and filled with small stones, which rattle. Then, saying the prayer, 'Out ters dried peas in the four corners of the room. These are gathered up by the housewife and carefully preserved till the first clap of spring thunder comes. Then they are made into a soup, of which the whole family partake and the devil is van-

"When the men known to history as the Yamato came to Japan they brought an advanced knowland a superior religion—the Shintau—which was ex-tremely simple. It had no temples nor priestly caste, only one article of faith-'Fear the gods and worship them-but later they introduced the political element by adding. Obey the Mikado and reverence him,' and on this principle the Empire

They taught that the Mikado was not earth born, but a descendant from Amaterasu, the sun goddess and the bellef in this divine character of the ruler has been as potent in results as the belief in the in-

"This religion taught purity of body and mind, because for them the gods see everything, and it also made them express great reverence for their

The influence of Buddhism was explained by This is a day of devotion at the Church of St. Agnes, on East Forty-third-st. In the morning all the members of the Sanctuary Society will receive the Holy Communion, and in the evening, at 7:30, Dr. Henry A. Brann, will deliver the annual ser-

the three great waves of foreign influence-first, in the third century, when they invaded Corea and obtained from her a new civilization in arts, science and religion; second, in the sixteenth century, when

obtained from her a new civilization in arts, science and religion; second, in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese brought the Catholic religion, and lastly, the influences of to-day, when all the world is knocking at her door.

The lecturer illustrated in a delightful manner the effect of the ethical teaching of Confucius on the social relations of life, which are called the five relationships. First, between the ruler and the subjects, which is Kun-Shin, or loyalty. They will readily die for the ruler, a superior or a principle, but to love one higher than themselves they consider an impertinence.

The second relation is between father and son, and implies reverence. The third is between husband and wife, but is always secondary to the love for parents, and implies absolute obedience and self-suppression on the part of the wife. The husband would consider it beneath his dignity to attend the funeral of his wife, and the same distinction is drawn between elder and younger brother in the fourth relation.

The fifth relates to friends, who must be treated with courtesy and propriety, but there is no hint of that brotherly love which Christianity teaches. Among the higher class the religion is Pantheistic, which teaches that Ki is a spirit, not personal, but dwells in everything—earth, air, trees and flowers—and came to consciousness in the soul of man.

In conclusion Miss Roberts thought one might learn many things from the Japanese. Their courtesy and kindliness of manner were especially commented upon, while their self-control is simply marveilous. It is said such a thing as a dangerous lunatic has never been known.

## A HEALTH-STUDY, CLASS.

The Harlem Health-Study Class, under the direct tion of Miss Marguerite Lindley, met yesterday afternoon at the Misses Whitefield and Bliss's school, No. 41 West One-hundred-and-twenty-

Miss Lindley began by saying: "Our first thought must be that the body is a machine, composed of living material called tissues, which are fashioned through the laws of evolution for various uses These tissues are formed of very dainty cellular structure, whose atoms, also cellular, are continually undergoing a process of growth and destruc-tion. This cellular change is nature's means of repair, and constitutes the health of our tissues. It is mplished through the blood current, and is dependent upon fresh air, exercise and rest.

"It must also be remembered that from child-hood unfavorable influences have caused retardahood unfavorable influences have caused retardation in cellular change, and that irregularities in health and figure are the result; hence the necessity of this course of individual health-study and home-practise exercises."

Miss Lindley makes an individual study of each enews and tendencies, subjecting the memorandum to the family physician if physical defects are of an ominous nature.

She explained yesterday the injury done to nerve strength through the jerky work so often given, and the harm to the health of internal organs is conducted by Miss Gertrude Griswold.

At the close of the programme the guests adjourned to the dining-room, which was beautifully decorated with holly and carnations. Among the guests present were Mrs. David Welch, Mrs. George T. Wilson, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth and her daughter, Mrs. Egerton, of West Point; Dr. and Mrs. Slidney Wilcox, Mrs. Arkel McMichael, Mrs. Thomas R. Bail, Mrs. William N. Lombard, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, Mrs. Helley Potter, of Boston; Mrs. Matilda T. Bolles, of Orange; Mrs. Malicom Townsend, the Rev. Dr. Bourne and Mrs. Augustus Dexter.

LITERARY TASTE IN WOMEN.

AMELIA E. BARR REPLIES TO THE RE-MARKS OF THE WORTHY SCOTCHMAN.

HE DECLARES HE IS NEITHER JUST NOR COR RECT: THEN SHE ASKS IF MEN NEVER

SIN IN THAT DIRECTION. In Sunday's issue an article on "Literary Taste Women" quoted a Scotch professor as saying: unknown quantity, for the reason that, like the cut of her gowns, it is governed largely by the fashion prevailing at the moment. Because some authors are out of fashion who ought to be in, and others are in who ought to be out, she permits herself to be governed by popular prejudice. This is

In reply to this attack on woman and her appreciation of literature Amelia E. Barr sends the fol-

lowing letter:
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The professor's statement is a statement easily made, but it is neither just nor correct.

In the first place, the critic ought to have accurately defined what "literary taste" consists in; how many kinds of literary taste are supposed to exist, and which particular kind he imagines women to be "almost destitute of." Then he should have so well exhibited the excellence of this special kind that delinquent women would have been thoroughly ashamed of their ignorance. Furthermore, he should have given convincing proof that men never, never sin in this direction; that they all possess "literary taste," and that their judgment and predilections are above and beyond the sway of the popular "taste" of the time.

But is it certain that the prevailing fashions in literature are always wrong? Rather, is it not likely that they fit and accord with other tastes which may be even more important to daily life than the critic's literary taste? A critic's taste, at best, is but one man's opinion; will he set it against the prevailing tone with an absolute certainty that he is right and the rest of mankind and womankind ignorant blunderers?

We will suppose that women are largely gov-

man's opinion; will be set it against the prevailing tone with an absolute certainty that he is right and the rest of mankind and womankind ignorant blunderers?

We will suppose that women are largely governed in literary matters by "the fashion prevailing at the moment," just as they are governed about the "cut of their gowns." May not that fashion in both cases he a very suitable one? Because it is the prevailing fashion, is it therefore silly or ungraceful? Fashions relating to dress are never wholly good or bad; there are elegant modes and grotesque ones, and they brush each other in the streets; there are good books and bad books, and they lie side by side on the counter.

Again, it may be truthfully asserted that men are just as ready to have their literary taste governed by popular prejudice as women are. Who were the buyers of "Trilby"? Men; and that in an overwhelming majority. Indeed, the intellect of men is specially subservient to popular enthusiasm, not only as regards books, but in plays, preachers, political leaders, preferred stock, and in almost every department of active life. It is a great part of wisdom that it should be so. Is it not presumable that the consonant opinions of twenty, or fifty, thousand people are as likely to be correct as the solitary opinion of one self-constituted critic, or even the united judgment of the whole staff of a review? Women, in following the popular decision about present writers—If they do so—only evince their modesty; they also drive the shuttle of their thoughts and predilections between their intellect and their experiences. It might be well for critics to exchange a little of their closet learning for the same broad' path, whether it be "taste" or something else—and better.

The unhealthy idea of chivalry, which treated women as a cross between an angel and an idiot, is exploded. While the rivers run into the sca, it will never be revived. Women have the right to their own literary taste, whether it fits into men's literary canons or not. They can instru

ns that Sergeant Armstrong "do now ho AMELIA E. BARR.



THE VARIETIES OF COAL

A great many housekeepers do not know that there are two varieties of anthracite coal. The hard enthracite kindles slowly but gives a lasting and strong fire. It may be recognized by its red ash. It is a far more economical coal to buy for the range than the more common white ash or soft anthracita. The soft anthracite, however, will do better in the grate because it makes a rather more luminous fire, possessing something of the brill-lancy of bituminous coal, but none of its smoke. The members of the Sewing Society of the Sunday-school of St. Benedict the Moor, Bleecker and soft anthracite is distinguished from the hard anthracite by its white ash. Probably the cook will prefer the white ash coal because it comes up quicker in the morning.

a fire made of pine or any soft wood and one made One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st. will be delivered to-night by the Rev. John Talbot Smith. The subing Circle of the Church of the Holy Rosary, East ter oven and is a better fire for broiling. The best broiling is not done over coal, however, but over the red hot embers of a hickory fire. Even this fire is superseded now by the modern gas stove, where roasting and broiling are both done under the flame in a draught so that no taint of the gas

can affect the meat. The best kindling wood for a stove or range contains about equal amounts of hard and soft wood.

tains about equal amounts of hard and soft wood. It is utterly superfluous for any intelligent person to add kerosene or asbestos soaked in kerosene. The latter is a contrivance frequently offered to assist in kindling the fire, and practically indestructible and safe. It leaves, however, an unpleasant odor, like all such patent fire-kindlers, and its use is entirely unnecessary.

If the paper is crumpled loosely and the kindling wood laid in loosely so as to allow air to blow through the mass from beneath and reach the chimney through the draughts, there will be no difficulty in starting the fire. When the fire fails to burn, it is because there is some impediment to the draughts or because there is some impediment to the draughts or because the kindling wood sold by the grocer are very apt to harbor water-bugs and cock-roaches, and for that reason careful housekeepers prefer to buy their wood by the quantity and keep it in the coal cellar. Where wood is needed for the fire in the morning it should be brought up the night before and left in the heating closet under the oven to dry. It is much more economical even in New-York City to buy wood by the cord or quarter cord than by the bundle.

## ABOUT BAD COOKING.

POORLY SERVED MEAL IS, BY THE ARAB, CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT CAUSE

FOR DIVORCE. "The Arab tribes count bad cooking on the part of the wife a sufficient cause for divorce." said Mrs. Howe in her lecture yesterday at the Woman's Exchange. Her subject was "The Way to a Man's Heart," "and the modern civilized American male," continued Mrs. Howe, "Is not so different from the Arab. His principal objection to the higher educa-tion of women was that it would interfere with his meals, and it was only when he found that studying and cooking could go on together that his agi-

the South, where she will give a series of readings from her own compositions. She will not return to New-York for several months. tation could be calmed. "The union is made possible," she continued, "by nodern improvements-prepared foods, improved cooking utensils, etc., most of which were the in-vention of men-and to this should be added the A great many women, notwithstanding the weather, attended the 11 o'clock prayer-meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday. fact that men are now satisfied with less food than formerly. Alfogether, although there is still much to be desired, the inner man of our lords and lican Club, Mrs. A. K. Kipp, forwarded yesterday to Thomas C. Platt a set of resolutions adopted by the club at its last meeting, and expressed its earnest desire to see him United States Senator for this State. masters is better cared for than it has ever been

before, and if we could go back to the good old times the men would be the first to complain." In proof of her proposition Mrs. Howe gave some specimens from mediæval cookbooks, and they were

amply sufficient for the purpose.

Chocolate was ground, boiled in milk and served

Chocolate was ground, boiled in milk and served as soup, with sausages, in those days, and tea leaves were eaten with butter, salt and pepper, like greens. A recipe for cooking pigs called for dates, currants, simonds, figs, cheese, wine, vinegar, spices, sandalwood and saffron, and none of them condescended to mention propertions.

In conclusion the lecturer said: "There was some excuse for our grandmothers, who were absorbed in drudgery and had no mental culture, in committing such culinary crimes, but there is none for us, and if we neglect the science of nutrition on which the health and happiness of our families depend we are not fit to enter the professions that have hitherto been monopolized by men. Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are, says an old proverb. It is true, in the main, and it is of the highest importance that she who controls the food supplies should understand the value of the different foods."

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL. Several hundred men and women visited the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second-ave, and Twentleth-st., yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of its twelfth anniversary. The babies and children's wards were inspected, and a meeting was held, at which reports were read d addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke and William W. Hoppin. The guests were also entertained by a musical arranged by A. Victor Benham, assisted by Mme. J. Grau-Maler and Claude J. Holding.

The managers of the hospital announce a concert, under the direction of Anton Seidl, to be given in Carnegie Hall on the evening of the 28th inst.

THE L. H. P. A. CALLS A MEETING AND SHOWS GREAT INTEREST OVER CITY AFFAIRS.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association had a

ong session yesterday morning, and discussed ex-

EXPECTORATION DISCUSSED.

pectoration in public buildings and conveyances, leprosy, private ashcarts, high buildings, the advisability of forming a National health-protective organization, and a bill regarding the manure ques-This bill has the approval of the Health Board make an end of the manure difficulty. It provides that the matter shall be put under the control of the Health Board, and that the latter be empowered to let out the contract for the removal of manure from stables; all manure to be removed every twenty-four hours, unless it is baled or barrelled. In this way the responsibility for the violations of the law will be fixed upon the head of one man, the con-

No action was taken on the leprosy question, but Mrs. Trautmann gave a verbal report of the one presented by Dr. G. B. Fowler at the meeting of the County Medical Society on December 28. Dr. Fowler is chairman of the Leprosy Committee of that society, and the result of its investigations is Mrs. Trautmann also announced the receipt from a Mr. Blandy, of Nos. 16 to 18 Broad-st., of a check

for \$100 to be used in the leprosy cause. THE MUISANCE MUST BE STOPPED.

tion than any other, and the society resolved to make a determined effort to stop the nuisance. "We spent twelve years over the manure ques-tion." said Mrs. Trautmann to the reporters, "and we will spend as many more, if necessary, on that

She said that she had been informed by a branch association which has just been formed in Boston, that that city imposed a fine of \$100 for a violation of the law, and added that she thought a few such fines would soon solve the problem here.
One of the members, who had just returned from there, contrary to what has been reported.

A committee is to be appointed to wait on Mr. other committee will see the Fire Commissioners confer with the proper authorities regarding the private ashcarts.

private ashcarts.

Dr. Stephen B. Smith, formerly president of the Health Board, was present at the meeting, and it was he who brought up the ashcarts. His own individual efforts had been unavailing, he said, and he had therefore decided to appeal to the L. H. P. A. Their use was almost universal, he stated, among the better classes, and their methods were so unsanitary that they befouled the street and the air wherever they went. They were a thoroughly unnecessary nuisance, he continued, since the city now collects the garbage in a perfectly sanitary manner, and if they were to continue in use people ought to be made to conform to the street-cleaning regulations.

In conclusion Dr. Smith culogized the society for the good work it had done, and strongly urged the formation of a National organization.

### CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.

ALFRED M. COLLETT, M. A., OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY, LECTURES BEFORE "THE ASSOCIATES OF THE SISTERS OF ST.

MARY."

Alfred M. Collett, M. A., of Oxford University, delivered yesterday at 3 p. m. the first lecture in a series of five to be given by him on "The Catheauspices of "The Associates of the Sisters of St. and are delivered at the rooms of the Church Club, No. 578 Fifth-ave. The opening lecture was on Lincoln Cathedral.

large rooms. Mr. Collett began by giving a brief the Roman invasion, as it was already a town when they appeared as the conquerors of the little island of Britain. They fortified it to some extent, as its situation made it of some strategic importance, and one of the arches built by them, and under which William the Conqueror passed when Norman followed Roman, remains to the present

boasting the antiquity of the town, is neverthechurch there at a very early period in their occupation. About 1975 was begun the cathedral, of which portions still remain. Various additions and changes, some of them necessitated by the ravages of an earthquake in the twelfth century, gradually made the present structure. The last important addition was made in the early part of the fifteenth century.

The lecture was illustrated lavishly, from the en-

The lecture was illustrated lavishly, from the entrance to the town at the railroad station, through the quaint old streets, under the Roman arch, up to the great cathedral crowning the hill. The cathedral was also shown in detail, so that it was possible to study even the minute and delicate carving that adorns it while the lecturer explained the growth and history of the various The subject of the next lecture, which is to be given January 12, is "The Ely Cathedral."

## REUNION AND LUNCHEON.

THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE MORA-VIAN SEMINARY ALUMNAE ASSOCIA-TION HOLDS A SUCCESSFUL

The first annual reunion and luncheon of the New-York branch of the Moravian Seminary Alumnae Association was held yesterday at 2 o'clock in the Majestic Hotel. The seminary is at Bethlehem, Penn., and enjoys the distinction of Bethienem, Fenn., and enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer woman's college in this country, having been founded in 1749. A nicce of General Washington was among its pupils in its first half-century, and later the daughters of Commodore

Vanderbilt attended the school.

The reunion was purely social, and the eightytwo or more members present found it a delightful occasion. After the luncheon Mrs. Louis J. Beiioni, jr., president of the association, introduced Dr. J. Max Hark. Dr. Hark is the head of the college, and his remarks were both witty and

earnest.

Those present were Mrs. Louis J. Belloni, jr., Mrs. E. T. McLaughlin, Miss Marie L. Guth, Mrs. Charles Milson Ford, Mrs. Edlow Harrison, Mrs. Frederic A. Burnham, Mrs. J. Adolph Mollen-hauer, Mrs. John King Hall, Mrs. Abram B. Meyer. Dr. and Mrs. J. Max Hark, the Rev. and Mrs. W H. Rice, the Rev. and Mrs. Herman Geardsen, Mrs. W. C. Richardson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Hansell, of Philadelphia; Mrs. B. Hill, of Baltimore; Mrs. C. G. Griffith, of Baltimore; Mrs. J. P. Mott, Mrs. George L. Kilmer, Mrs. Charles T. Mott, Mrs. Abram V. Whiteman, Mrs. William Clarke, Mrs. George Holmes, Mrs. F. Bridgeman Greenwaldt, Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffmar, Mrs. F. M. Bartleman, Mrs. Emil Henel, Mrs. R. M. Dawson, Miss Kohler, Mrs. Rudolph Schneider, Mrs. L. R. Squier, Miss Irene Chadwick, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. Alfred L. Thorburn, Miss Spring, Miss Martha Kohler, Mrs. Cornella A. Oram, Mrs. James H. Stewart, Mrs. Cornella A. Oram, Mrs. James H. Stewart, Mrs. L. B. Brewster, Mrs. Samuel, Klotz, Mrs. E. C. Rich, Mrs. Henry Meyer, Mrs. J. W. Ege, Mrs. Peter Hegeman, Mrs. De Witt C. Bauder, Miss Kate Bell, Mrs. Tulbot Root, Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mrs. George H. Wooster, Mrs. E. D. Conover, Mrs. M. L. Erwin, Mrs. Clark Dunham, Mrs. James N. Wells Mrs. James McGregor, Mrs. J. J. Detwelller, Mrs. Chauncey Town, Mrs. Eugene V. Keeney, Mrs. Louis Burger, Mrs. Olga E. Hass, Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Mrs. M. B. Underwood, Mrs. Francis W. Drake, Mrs. Hemingway, Mrs. Edwin Marion Cox, Mrs. John Suydam, Dr. Harriet Barkelow, Mrs. Robert G. Strong, Mrs. John Gray Foster, Mrs. D. M. Van Vleet, Mrs. Sarah D. Kowenhaven, Mrs. J. R. S. Kowenhaven, Mrs. J. B. Williams, Mrs. E. M. Bosch and Mrs. George T. Bayou. Bartleman, Mrs. Emil Henel, Mrs. R. M. Dawson,

MODJESKA TO RETURN TO THE STAGE. San Francisco, Jan. 5.-Mme. Modjeska is about to make her reappearance upon the stage after a year of retirement. The well-known and popular actress has for some months past been recuperating her health on her ranch in Southern California. She had determined to retire permanently from the stage on account of failing health, but, having regained her vigor, she has been induced to play a to prepare for her opening at the Baldwin Theatre to prepare for her opening at the Baldwin Theatre, in Suderman's "Magda," on January 25. After an engagement of four weeks at the Baldwin, during which she will play "Mary Stuart" and "Macbeth, she will play brief engagements at San Diego, Los Angeles, Fresno, Stockton and Oakland, and will probably then retire permanently to private life. Joseph Haworth, who will be her leading man, is expected here in a few days.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR IN CALIFORNIA. Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 5.-A party of prominent Georgians arrived yesterday from Atlanta in a private car. They were Governor and Mrs. A. J. Atkinson, Major E. J. Ballou, private and military secretary to Governor Atkinson; Mrs. Bailou, Dr. THE MERIDEN PLATED WARE,

Made of Nickel Silver, hard soldered at every joint, and heavily plated, is offered as the Best Plated Ware that it is possible to produce and is exhibited by us in such a variety of desirable patterns that a satisfactory choice may be easily made. Illustrations will be sent for inspection where for any reason it is not convenient to call.

> MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue. Factories: Meriden, Conn. Branch Factory: Hamilton, On

and Mrs. J. B. G. Holmes, Miss Louise Huntley and Captain Brown, of the 1st United States Cavalry, who has been detailed as Inspector-General of the Georgia National Guard. The party will remain here for several days and then go to San Francisco.

ANCIENT AND MODERN CELEBRATIONS OF "LITTLE CHRISTMAS."

TWELFTH-DAY OBSERVANCES.

MANY GAY FESTIVITIES THIS EVENING-HINTS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT-RECIPE FOR

redivivus" is the one of keeping Twelfth Day, or Little Christmas. For centuries the celebration of this day stood only second to Christmas in its char-

the Georges it gradually lost its place in the cal-

the resuscitation of ancient customs and entertainments brings it again to the fore. Observed first as a festival of the Church by the primitive Christians in commemoration of the maniestation of Christ to the Gentiles, or more expressly to the three Magi of the East, who came led by the star to worship the infant Christ, it extended over twelve days, especial attention being given to the

latter, the Lesser Epiphany. Feast of the Star," celebrated the worship of the Magi, when the King, the wise men, the priests and the Child appeared and played their parts, closing with a grand procession and a chanting service. HOW OBSERVED IN 1336.

first-Christmas-or the Great Epiphany, and the

At Milan in 1336 the preaching friars evolved a still more elaborate play, called "The Festival of the Three Kings," an account of which is thus re-"The three kings appeared, crowned, on three great horses richly habited, surrounded by pages, bodyguards and an innumerable retinue. A golden star was exhibited in the sky, going before them. They proceeded to the pillars of St. Lawrence, where King Herod was represented with his scribes and wise men. The three kings ask Herod where Christ should be born, and his wise men, having consulted their books, answer, 'At Bethlehem'; on which the three kings, with their golden crowns, having in their hands golden cups filled with frankin-cense, myrrh and gold—the star going beforemarched to the Church of St. Eustorgius with all their attendants, preceded by trumpets, horses, asses, baboons and a great variety of animals.

"In the church, on one side of the high altar, there was a manger with an ox and an ass, and in it the infant Christ, in the arms of his mother. Here the three kings offer their gifts. The concourse," continues the writer, impressively, "was such as never man before beheld."

As time went by, various customs, undoubtedly of ancient and pagan origin, were added to the celebration. One of these was the election of the king of the festivities oy lot, a bean serving as the arbiter of fate. In England a large cake was baked in whose fragrant depths a bean lay concealed. Then, when the family and friends were assembled, the cake was divided by lot, and whoever was so fortunate as to get the piece containing the bean was crowned "King of the Bean."

In France this custom gave rise to the proverb,

two cakes were made, one containing a bean and the other a "pease," whose finder shared the honors of the occasion with the king, both parties supporting the character until midnight.

After the election the king-monarch pro tem. was raised, in the midst of great asclaim, to the ceiling, where he chalked crosses on the rafters to protect the house against evil spirits. SHAKESPEARE'S "TWELFTH NIGHT."

In 1696 Ben Jonson's "Masque of Hymen" was

From this time on the festival was celebrated with great eclat until the civil wars, expense bewith great eclat until the civil wars, expense being apparently no object. The English nobility, according to the records, occupied themselves with the diversion of blowing up pasteboard castles, letting claret flow like blood out of a stag made of passe, the castle being bombarded from a pasteboard ship with cannon, while the company pelted one another with eggshells filled with rosewater. Large ples were also a feature of the occasion, which, being opened, allowed a host of large and active frogs to jump upon the unsuspecting opener. Gambling also grew to be a costly feature of the festivities, Evelyn telling us that on Twelfth Night, 1662, according to his custom, His Majesty Charles II opened the revels of the night by throwing the dice himself in the Privy Chamber and lost his fille; the year before he won fi.500.

DURING ELIZABETH'S TIME.

During Elizabeth's reign the Lord Mayor, Alder men and guilds of London used to go to St. Paul's on Twelfth Day to hear a sermon appropriate to the occasion, while during the reigns of the Georges the King, preceded by heralds, pursuivants and the knights of the Garter, Thistle and

vants and the knights of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, went to the Royal Chapel at St. James's and there offered gold. frankineense and myrrh, in imitation of the Eastern Magt.

Although the celebration of Twelfth Day has gradually died out during the present century, it was through no fault of the bakers, who continued until a few years ago to concoct most wonderfully composite cakes in honor of this day. A fortress with flags flying, and sentinels of doughty mien and sugared aspect, was a favorite design, ofttimes modelled on a scale of such magnificence as to require two ovens in the baking.

With the renalssance of the Twelfth Night entertainment and its indispensable cake this recipe is in order, substituting two bits of silver—a coin for the King and a thimble for the Queen—in place of the traditional bean and "pease":

PECILER FOR TWELLTH-NIGHT CAKE.

RECIPE FOR TWELFTH-NIGHT CAKE.

Beat to a cream one cupful of fresh butter and we cupfuls of granulated sugar. Beat six eggs, whites and yolks separately, and stir the yolks little by little into the creamed butter and sugar. Dissolve a half-teaspoonful of soda in a cupful of Dissolve a half-teaspoonful of soda in a cupful of milk, and sift a teaspoonful of cream o' tartar into three cupfuls of pastry flour. Add the milk to the batter little by little, then the flour, alternating with the beaten whites, which should be folded in—not stirred. Add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, flavor with wine or brandy, add a half-cupful more of flour if it does not seem very stiff, and pour in a large round pan, lined with buttered paper. Roll the silver pleces in flour and put on opposite sides of the cake, marking the division with two slips of buttered paper set upright in the dough. Bake slowly in a moderate oven, and, when cold, lee with a thick white frosting, ornamented as elaborately as possible. Sprays of holly may be imitated by candied cherries, cut in bits, and strips of angelica. A tiny Christmas of follows the colors used in decorating the Twelfth Night feast must be the traditional Christmas colors of red and green.

While the King and Queen rule the festivities and their loyal subjects, other characters may also be assumed for the occasion, such as "Prime Minister," "lady-in-waiting," "lester," etc.

These characters are awarded by means of cards with the various titles written on them and placed in two bags, to be drawn from by the participants.

## WOMEN. TALK POLITICS. THEY TOUCH UPON EVERYTHING, FROM

"QUEEN LILY'S" VISIT TO THE PRESI-DENTIAL INAUGURATION.

Miss Sarah Warren Keeler read the historical paper at yesterday's meeting of the Society for Political Study, and Miss Anna Maxwell Jones the one on current topics. The first was on New-York, and the second touched on everything, from the weather to Liliuokalant's visit and the Greater Newweather to Liliuckalani's visit and the Greater New-York charter. Miss Jones noted with satisfaction that "Queen Lily" had not visited Washington and driven Cleveland to duck-shooting, and that Brooklyn had ceased to weep over her marriage and was reconciling herself to the fate of being Mrs. Greater New-York. She remarked also that afternoon tens were flourishing, that the January thaw had come early, and also that she had dis-covered that aigreties were not ospreys.

covered that aigrettes were not ospreys.

The discussion of the papers was unusually short, as much time was consumed in making arrangements for the annual reception next week. Among those who participated in it were Mrs. Lillie

# REED & BARTON.

SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.

Devereux Blake, Mrs. Thaddeus Wakeman and

Mrs. Maria McCullough.

Mrs. Blake called attention to the fact that no

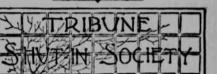
Mrs. Blake called attention to the fact that no provision was made in the new charter for equal pay for equal work, and she thought women ought to protest against this feature of it.

"Seventy-five million dollars," she said, "is to be paid out in salaries. We pay half the taxes by which that money is raised, and we have a right that a fair return should be made to us."

Mrs. Blake stated further that she had written to Governor Black on the subject, and that he had replied that he was fully in sympathy with her.

Mrs. Maria McCullough, at the request of the society, spoke of her native city, Glassow, and Mrs. Wakeman gave a short history of her ancestor. John Underhill.

Mrs. Hanaford, the president, then said that it might be interesting to the society to know how many of its members were descendants of men distinguished in American history, and it turned out that among the ancestors of the different ladies were John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians; John Alden, Governor Clinton, Elder Brewster, General Bradford, Thomas Mason, Elias Hicks and the first Mayor of New-York.



oblong in shape, makes a pretty as well as sub-stantial case for the needlework and darning ma-terials of the shut-in members. The bag, which forms the top part of the case, is made of strong colored linen, cut the size of the basket, and when hemmed is 5% inches high. Use a slik cord as a



CASE FOR NEEDLEWORK

drawing string, leaving a heading % of an inch deep. This bag is glued to the inner side of the box. To obtain the effect of burnt-wood engraving, trace any tasteful design in pencil, and go over it with an ordinary poker that is heated hot enough to burn the wood to a deep brown color.

The jewels with which some of the handsomest pieces of bric-a-brac are enriched are less expensive than their name would indicate, says the "Art of Drawing and Painting." They are made in all colors, from lustrous pearls to richest garnets, and, it must be added, cost but a few cents apiece. Jewels are, of course, never added to ware intended for table use, but they give a richly or namental appearance to lampshades, vases or plaques, or when combined with the enamel-work just described. The richer the design the more

appropriate are the jewels.

First draw the design, planning the the jewels. The parts which are to be painted or gilded must be finished and fired before these are applied. Opalescent tones in lampshades are now very popular, and may be imitated by jewels of

Now mix the cement which is made for pose with fat oil, keeping it moistened with turpose with fat oil, keeping it moistened with turpentine, or use any good cement; and, placing a
little where the jewel is to go, press the latter
upon it firmly. Be sure that no cement shows
about the edge of the jewel. No later firing is
necessary. When attempted, it is always done at
great risk to the work, and a good cement, if
properly applied, will hold just as well when, thoroughly dry as after firing. oughly dry as after firing.

Burnishing gold, or the pure gold used in china Burnishing gold, or the pure gold used in Chair painting, and with which the richest effects are only to be obtained, comes on glass slabs, ready fluxed, and has only to be ground with turpentine to be ready for use. On account of its expense—\$1 a slab-tools used in the application of gold are kept scrupulously separated from all others.

A separate bottle of alcohol is kept in which to wash the brush, and it is labelled accordingly.

As the gold is heavy, it naturally settles in the bottom of the bottle, and when a sufficient amount has collected the alcohol is poured off and the gold

bottom of the bottle, and when a sumcient amount has collected the alcohol is poured off and the gold used. If it becomes necessary to clean the palette, use alcohol for the purpose, which will evaporate quickly and leave the gold unharmed.

Use the gold brushes for no other purpose, and always wash them thoroughly in alcohol.

The gold must be applied thick enough to entirely hide the china, but not thicker than that, otherwise it will flake off when fired.

This fluxed gold is to be used only upon the white china or over paste. If the dish is tinted, the design or band which is to receive the gold must be scraped or cleaned, as previously described. There is an influxed gold, however, which may be applied over color.

When the gold comes from the kiin it has the dull appearance of a yellow-brown paint. The next step is to scour it, if a dull lustre, often called "matt gold" or "dead gold," is desired. To do this, moisten a fine, soft cloth, and dip in powdered pumice, then, giving the hand a circular motton, scour or polish the gold.

Another method is to use a glass brush, which is made expressly for this purpose. Protect the hands with kid or heavy gloves and hold the piece to be scoured over a box or newspaper, and polish as before; for, since the brush is made of spun glass wound with cerd, small pieces of the glass break off and fly in all directions, and are very annoying if they enter the flesh. As the glass wears away the cord may be unwound, and either end may be used. If the piece is to be fired again, be very careful that all particles of the glass have been brushed off.

If a bright gold finish is desired, the gold as it comes from the kiln must be burnished instead of

ful that all particles of the glass have been brushed off.

If a bright gold finish is desired, the gold as it comes from the kiln must be burnished instead of being scoured.

This is done with a burnisher, and the best for amateur use is the agate burnisher No. 13 or 14. With this rub back and forth regularly, following the lines of the tracing. Be careful not to go beyond the line of gold, otherwise the burnisher will scratch the surface of the china.

Now, with moistened whiting, rub the gold, wipe it and burnish once more. The result will be a very effective, beautifully polished gold surface.

If the slightest scratch is felt in burnishing, stop at once and rub the burnisher on a block made as follows: Glue a thick piece of leather to a block of wood, and upon this leather put a little of the moistened whiting. To keep the burnisher in good condition, it should be frequently rubbed upon this block.

burnisher, thus leaving bright traceries on the dult surface.

These effects are charming when well executed, but the work requires a steady hand, as a mistake cannot be remedied except by regilding.

Good effects are secured by scouring certain parts of the design, and burnishing others. These different treatments will suggest themselves as one proceeds with the work. Perhaps the finest mattgold effect is obtained by the burnished gold, Bronzes, silver and platinum are also used upon china in the place of gold, or are combined with it. These are all painted on a little thicker than the gold, and are scoured with the glass brush, as described for gold. These bronzes may be burnished also, if desired, in the same manner as gold.

Dear Shut-Ins: I send what I think a very good clipping that will be most appropriate for the first leaves of our book of Shut-in Poetry.

ALICE DOUGLAS WE FEAR NOT. Let the New Year bring what it will, O Friend, Nothing have we to fear: The past it was good; let the good past lend. The future its glow and cheer.

Patient to suffer or brave to do.
What can we have to fear?
Old years are His, and His the new—
He can make it a glad New Year.
—(New-Orleans Picayune.